VOL. XV .- NO. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ERIN'S EXILES IN NEW YORK.

Philadelphia Sympathizers.

Church Canons and Suicides

Tragedy on Long Island.

Arrest of a Noted Bigamist.

The Forger Van Eeten.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE IRISH EXILES.

A Multitude of Visitors-The Philadelphia Dele-gation.

More than 3000 persons called yesterday to see the Irish exiles at Sweeny's Hotel, and it was late before the doors were closed, and all were refused admission, in order that the exiles might dine in quiet. O'Donovan Rossa made several calls during the day, but the others remained indoors until the evening. Despatches were received from all parts of the United States, expressing sympathy and urging the exiles to beware of the machinations of politicians and demagogues. Many delegations, professing beautifulities were received from this and fering hospitalities, were received from this and adjoining States.

The exiles formally declined proffers of hospitality from Irish societies of Brookiyn, Philadelphia, Jersey City, and numerous Hudson river and other towns. A committee of Irishmen waited on Controller Connolly in the afternoon to make arrangements in relation to the exiles. The other released prisoners are ex-pected to reach New York on Thursday or Friday.

The Philadelphia delegation, headed by Patrick Murphy and James Monaghan, tendered a cerdial address to the Irish exiles yesterday, which closes with the following significant sentences:-"We assure you that there are among us none of the political tricksters who wish to make capital out of their pretended patric; ism, and who only embark is 1rish organizations for the purpose of gaining further influence to further their own base and selfish ends. We entirely repudiate the political backs; and we are pleased with the course you have puraned since your arrival in this country. We hope that you will be enabled to combine

in one harmonious whole the jarring elements that exist among the Irish people here, and tha you will be able to form an organization which will be the terror of the tyrants of our race and assist, when the hour to strike arrives, i p tearing asunder the chains that have so long held in abject slavery our beloved Erin.'

Society of Jersey City presented a series > resolutions, expressing sympathy with the exiles, and approving their course. O'Donovan Rossa, in replying, said that temperance was looked upon by all Irish patriots as their greatest ally .- N. Y. Tribune, to-day.

A SUICIDE'S RIGHTS.

Shall He be Burled with Christian Rices who Wilfally Seeks His Own Destruction?

The Memphis Avalanche of Saturday last

Yesterday afternoon the remains of Mr. James Kimbel, who had rashly committed suicide, were conveyed to the cemetery, followed by quite a number who had known and esteemed the poor, unfortunate old man in life. A minister was found to conduct the funeral ceremonies in the person of the Rev. Samuel Watson, of the Methodist Church.

THE CHURCH CANON.

Bishop Quintard, though a friend of the deceased, refused to officiate or allow one of his clergy to do so. This was the subject of much comment. It raised a question new to the majority, and resulted in a general airing of the provisions of church canons. It could not be denied that by the laws of the Episcopal Church elergymen are expressly forbidden to give a Christian burial to those who have fallen by suicide or in duels.

AN INCONSISTENCY. Yet it was remembered that the impressive service of the Church was read over the remains of one who fell a victim to the "ccde" only a few months ago, and that the officiating clergymen were not arraigned for thus violating the There were many who could not reconcile the Bishop's obedience to the laws of his Church with their own ideas of what religion means and should fllustrate. HOW MEN'S SYMPATHIES RAN.

It is astonishing how events of this kind affect even those who seldom devote time enough to church matters to distinguish between a doxology and a catechism. Everybody felt a deep sympathy for this poor old man who lay dead in his coffin awaiting his last ride. He was known to have been a devout Christian, and his misfortunes had caused the hearts of many to warm toward him. He was an old man, from whose heart the sunshine had gone many years 50. He was broken and homeless. The canker had long gnawed at his heart, slowly yet surely consuming it. He lived alone, and dead alone, deliberately going out of a world whose miseries he could no longer endure; whose joys were not for him. It was not strange, then, that men should marvel at what had occurred; for there are times when men's hearts overflow and the tears in their eyes blind them to even church

MURDER ON LONG ISLAND.

A Wealthy Drover Waylald and Killed.

The New York Post of last evening says: Yesterday morning a milkman discovered a body near the blacksmith shop in Syosset, L. I. which proved to be that of Garret W. Van Nostrand, of that place, who until recently lived in Jamaica. Mr. Van Nostrand is a drover, worth from fifty to sixty thousand dollars, and has of late been more or less addicted

Coroner Davis, of Oyster Bay, was notified and immediately empanelled a jury. The following is the summary of the evidence at the inquest:- On Saturday night a man named Kelly, a track-walker on the Long Island Railroad, and a man named Levine, were drinking with Van Nostrand at the Syosset Hotel until 8 o'clock. Van Nostrand at that time remarked that he would go home, and walked out. Shortly after Levine followed, and within five minutes,

Kelly.

At the inquest the evidence of Kelly and Levine was very conflicting. They said that they met each other after going out and went to the house of Kelly; but when questioned as to the time they remained there, one of them stated that they left within a short time, while the other one swore that they remained two o'clock in the morning. Other evidence points very conclusively to these men as the

perpetrators of the crime. The body, when found, presented a shocking appearance. The face was cut up in a fearful

manner, and presented the appearance of being hacked with a batchet. Plunder was no doubt the object of the murder. While in the hotel the preceding night Von Nostrand exposed a well-filled pocket-book, but it seems to have been filled only with paper. It is supposed that he had money in his vest pocket, as the marks of bloody fingers were on the man's vest. The two men, Kelly and Levine, were held by the

MARRIED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Da Silva, the Accomplished Villain, and Hus-band of Many Wives, a aptured at Last. It safe to assert that any villain of good address can travel from one end of the Union to the other, tarry awhile in many places, dress well, and live well, mingle in the best society, marry at least one wife in every town he chooses to live three months in, all the time possess no credentials and no money, except such as is the fruit of swindling or stealing, and yet not be brought to justice. The only requisites are that the scoundrel shall be smart and self-assured, and shall not confine his operations within too small a space. In proof of this we offer the subjoined article from the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph of the 16th inst .:-

Many of our citizens remember, to their sorrow, an individual who sported the name of Dr. Da Silva, in this city, some three years ago. He proved to be an accomplished swindler. He dourished here for a few weeks, during which time he taught, or pretended to teach, a class in German or French. But he brought his lessons to a sudden close by marrying and running off with a French girl, leaving many debts behind him. The girl he took to Chicago, where he abandoned her, leaving her destitute. From the following extract it will be seen that he has reached the end of his rope. The St. Joseph

(Mo.) Union says:-On Saturday night Dr. Louis Da Silva lectured in this city; on Sunday he was engaged to be married; on Monday he was drunk; on Monday night his bride-elect fished him out of a drunken sleep and led him to the altar; on Tuesday after-noon a policeman escorted him to the calaboose, dead drunk, and at night he was arrested on a United States warrant as a deserter from the 14th Infantry, and lodged in jail, where he is now meditating over the chances of six years at the Dry Tortugas. In May last, Dr. Louis Da Silva, of the Cuban army, splurged in Providesice, R. I. Soon after he went to New York, and enlisted in the 14th Infantry. In June he came to Omaha with a detachment of 200 men. On the 27th of August he deserted. He lectured in Council Bluffs and Red Oak, Iowa, and thence went to Highland, Kansas, where he plurged hugely.

The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday, in referring to this accomplished rascal, savs:-This is probably the same Da Silva, Surgeon-General to the Emperor Maximilian, who lectured in Pittsburg about two years ago for the Grand Army of the Republic, and would have lectured for the Mercantile Library Association, had he not been drunk on the appointed night and in the lock-up. It is the man that afterwards was made much of in Springfield, Ohlo, until he came to a gentleman's table where he was invited to dine, drunk and car-rying a notorious woman of the town on each arm. He afterwards flourished in a southeastern Ohlo He afterwards itourished in a southeastern Onto town for a time, marrying a respectable girl, whom he deserted. Still later he was the public pet at Oswego, N. Y., lecturing and taking a prominent part in public affairs, finally marrying an estimable lady, whom he deserted. The last we heard of him has want through his usual vole at Portland, Me., where he was again married, and where he was confronted by a few of his wives, including the first and and only true one, with whom the matrimonial contract was made many years ago. It was at Portland, some way that augurs poorly for his remaining in the regular army or going to the Dry Tortugas.

THE FORGER VAN EETEN.

Remarkable Persatt of a Criminal. Detective Sampson yesterday afternoon reached Police Headquarters in this city with his prisoner, Louis M. Van Feten, the notorious torger. Shortly after he had been tried on a charge of altering a check for \$118, drawn by Fisk & Hatch, to one for \$7000, and had been released on bail, he procured a check on the Park Bank, signed by Hallgarten & Co., No. 28 Broad street. This check he altered to one for \$77,000, and sucin buying with the altered check \$77,000 in United States bonds from Wells, Fargo & Co. He went to the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company, No. 182 Broadway, and negotiated a loan of \$50,000 upon which was paid to him in two checks of \$25,000 each—one on the Park Bank and one on the Fourth National Bank. The frand was discovered, however, before he could secure the money, and he fled from the city. Van Eeten was traced to California, where he sold a bond for \$10,000 which was stolen last summer from the room of a Cuban named Costello, who was staying in the St. George's Hotel, at Broadway and Twentieth street. The numbers on this bond were viso altered. Having plenty of money after this transaction, Van Eeten went to Havana, and subsequently to New Orleans, In the meantime Detective Sampson, with a warrant for Van Eeten's arrest, and a requisition from Gov-ernor Hoffman, proceeded to New Orleans. In compliance with a telegram from Superintendent Kelso, the forger was arrested by Chief of Police Badger, of New Orleans, but obtained his release the next day on a writ of habeas corpus, as no specific charge was brought against him. He was again arrested by direction of United States District Attorney Davis, and was remanded for a week, when he was again discharged. Detective Sampson arrived the same day, and rearrested Van Esten. Sampson was immediately served with habeas corpus, officer put it quietly in his pocket, and with the aid of Superintendent Badger contrived to leave the city. The detective and Van Esten were taken in the police boat to a spot where could intercept the northern which was successfully accomplished by means of a piece of red cloth, and the officer thought all his difficulties were over. On the train, however, he was approached by a United States deputy marshal, who served him with another writ of habeas corpus, issued by the United States court. Sampson refused to comply with the writ, and defied the marshal. At the next station the marshal attempted to excite a riot, declaring that a Southern gentleman had been kidnapped. Symptoms of a projected rescue by force were apparent, and Sampson, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot the first man who approached him. The train at length moved on, and the detective carried his point; but when he reached Police Headquarters in Mulberry street, yesterday, he was utterly worn out with fatigue and anxiety. United States District Attorney Davis will proceed against the prisoner on a charge of altering Government bonds.—N. Y. Post, last

A NOVEL RACE.

An Ice Boat on the Hudson Beating a Locu-

That great winter sport, ice-boating, which is earried to its highest perfection on the Hadson, is in full blast just now. It is a favorite prac-tice to race with the trains on the Hudson River Rallroad, and one of the fleetest of the ice-craft achieved the feat recently of beating the "lightning express." The whistle of the locomotive as the train started northward from Poughkeepsie was the signal for the race. At first the train rushed ahead of the boats, but soon the breeze freshened, and the boats drew up even

The passengers, who had forgotten the boats because they had been passed and were out of sight, again dropped their books and papers

and arose to see the Zephyr "overhauling the lightning train," with her bow "dead to the north," and then the excitement all over the train from the engineer to the last brakeman was the liveliest. Close to the Zephyr followed the Icicle, both boats flying ahead of the lightning train. Again there were the waving of handkerchiefs and hats and the blowing of the locomotive whistle, but this time in honor of the victory gained by the iceboats, for even as the rejoicing was going on they had passed the train and were far ahead, dashing over the ice at the rate of a mile a minute.

Never was there a prettier race; and never was a railroad train, and a lightning train at that, so badly beaten. Running into the poor ice district, the victors whirled about like a flash and headed down the river again, giving the ergineer of the train as it came along a parting wave, he sending whistling shricks in response, and the passengers also giving fare-

well waves of hats and kerchiefs. But this travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour is not without its risks, though, strange to say, only a single fatal accident on the ice has thus far taken place. On Friday last, at Hudson, a young man's boat was overturned by the runner catching in a crack in the ice, and before he could get out of the way, a boat following his ran its prow into his ribs and killed him almost

GENERALITIES.

Napoleon Writing Another Pamphlet.

A letter dated at Wilhelmshohe, in the last week of December, gives this news of Napoleon: "The Emperor, with whom I had the honor of

conversing this morning, is in excellent health. and takes daily out-door exercise, despite the extreme severity of the weather. He receives many letters of sympathy from England, and continues to express towards the English people all his old kindly feeling. His Majesty is pre-paring a comparative estimate of the French and German armies, which, if published, will, no doubt, create a sensation in military circles, and be found a valuable source of information. The Emperor looks forward with confidence to his speedy restoration by the will of the French nation, and by the French nation only."

Sheet and Pillow-Case Parties. A Minnesota paper says, "Duluth introduced sheet and pillow-case parties last week at the residence of George C. Stone, Esq. The uniform for ladies consisted of a pair of white stockings drawn over their shoes, a night-gown over their dresses, a white sheet thrown over their shoulders, shawl fashion, white gloves on their hands, a white handkerchief, tied toothache fashion around their heads, a pink cambric mask over their face, and a pillow-case tied over their heads in the same manner in which housewives tie handkerchiefs over their top-pieces while sweeping a dusty room. The costume of gen-tlemen was similar to the above, with the exception of white shirts instead of night-gowns,

and the addition, in some instances, of panta-

lets drawn over the pantaloons." A Practical Joke Punished. The inhabitants of Rheims, says a French paper, have, it is well known, been compelled for some time past by the Prussian Governor to carry lanterns whenever they go out at night. Every evening, therefore, the cafes were illuminated after a gloomy fashion by great stable lamps hung on the hat pegs under the hats of their owners. A hatter in the place determined to improve on the system; he exposed Chinese lanteres for sale in his windows, the lower part of which contained a pasteboard cap, so that the upper part of it lighted. In the window was a placard advertising Coiffures d'ordonnance. The Prussian officials, however, seized the un lucky lantern bats, and informed the hatter that if he repeated the offense he would instantly be transported to Prussia.

A Woman One Hundred and Fifteen Years Old. Mrs. Polly McIntyre, of Canoe, Winneshiek county, Iowa, was burned to death a few days She was nearly one hundred and fifteen years old, having been born September 8, 1756, in New Brunswick, N. J. She was first married at the age of twenty-four, then at seventy, and last at seventy-five, her last husband being much younger than herself, and surviving her. Her appetite continued good until the time of the accident which caused her death, and her eyesight was such that she was able to read fine print without the aid of her glasses, and her hearing was as good as the average of her sons at seventy-five. During the past summer she was able to walk quite a long distance, and on Christmas Day, having been invited out, she entertained the company with a song and story The next day she was insane, and three or four days afterward, on being left alone, her clothes took fire, with fatal result.

Strange Scene lu a Church. The Lewistown (Pa.) Democrat says:—A little episode occurred in the Lutheran church of this place on Sunday night last. As the evening service was about to close, the pastor took occasion to admonish his congregation against attending the exhibitions being given in the town hall by a minstrel troupe, and in his re-marks denounced the show as a low, vulgar, or indecent concern. It so happened that half a dozen members of the troupe were present, and no sooner had Mr. Brown concluded, than up jumps one of the showmen, who, after apologizing for the interruption, stated that it was his bounden duty then and there to deny in toto the imputation made against the troupe by the pastor. The company, he said, was a proper one, and the performance not only deent but entirely moral in all its appointments. Moreover," said the showman, "I am a member of a church myself, and I know of no wrong I do in belonging to this show." The showman, after "saying his say," quietly resumed his seat. But the town had something to talk about next day, and the effect of such conspicuous adver tising was, the town hall at Monday night's exhibition was full to overflowing.

DISGRACING HER SEX.

An Adroit Thief in the Person of a Pretty and Accomplished Woman.

So long as pretty and dishonest women exist, just so long will people be taken in and done for by them. Mary C. Miller, alias Mrs. Taylor, alias Mrs. Van Loo, an old confidence woman, under arrest for robbing Mrs. Bishop, of the Westminster Hotel, of \$6000 worth of diamonds and clothing. Mrs. Miller introduced herself to Mrs. Bishop as a wealthy Southern lady, and by her charming address and personal attractions paved the way to an intimacy. On Friday she entered Mrs. Bishop's room and took articles to the amount mentioned. On Saturday she was caught in a Broome street pawn shop disposing of the stolen property. rested she said she "didn't care for herself, out," said she, "I am sorry on Willie's account. Willie is a nice-looking lad of fifteen. A year ago Mrs. Miller robbed Mrs. Surrogate Hutchings, at the Everett House, of jewelry and dianonds, for which she was arrested by Officer McCarthy, convicted, and sent to Blackwell's Island for a year. On account of her good behavior, she was released after ten months imprisonment, and returned only to commit a robbery at the Grand Hotel about six months afterward, for which she is under bonds for appearance. On the 6th of January, 1869, the same weman, under the name of Taylor, went to the Ashland House with her son Willie, and she took a nice suite of rooms, remaining until the 27th of March. While there she was the author of a robbery in which General Cespedes lost a diamond ring and a bag of silver, and a White lost a pair of diamond earrings .-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

-A house in Waterbury, Connecticut, is possessed by inconsiderate ghosts, who have a way of setting material tenants out in the middle of the street in their night clothes-a procedure which at this time of year is equally repugnant to private sensibilities and public morals.

SECOND EDITION

To-day's Cable News. Bread Riots in Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pennsylvania State Charities

Report of the Commissioners.

Charges of Mismanagement Refuted

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Sacking the Houses of Paris Absentees. LONDON, Jan. 23 .- (Special to the N. Y. Herald.)-A decree of the Government has just been issued which will startle those who sought safety out of Paris. The privacy of their houses

left behind is about to be violated by authorized plunderers, their cellars sacked of wine, wood, and coal, and their store-rooms invaded and their contents delivered over to fill the empty public stomach and replenish the public coalscuttles. Few grains of comfort remain for the absent householders. Yesterday Morning's Quotations.

Liverpool, Jan' 23—Evening.—Sales have been made of Cotton shipped in December, and yet to arrive, at 7% @Sd. for incidding uplands. Sales have also been made of Cotton shipped in December at Mobile, and yet to arrive, at 8d. for middling Mobiles.

FROM THE STATE.

The Board of Charittes-A Response to Gene-Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.—The following document from the Board of State Charities was sent to the Legislature to-day:-To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives

of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.
Gentlemen:—The undersigned, members of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, have seen a copy of a communication to your honorable bodies on the part of Mr. Thomas L. Kane, their President, in which he has undertaken to report us to you and the Governor for censure; to charge us with having left wholly unperformed the duties im-posed upon us; with having resolved not to fulfil our duty of reporting to the Government; and, we believe, with other derelictions, more or less im-

It might be supposed that, proceeding as this does from our presiding officer, we had been first in-formed that he had such an intention. It certainly would be assumed that these omissions were not the result of his own refusal to act, or to allow us to act; community as notice these matters that neither of these suppositions is true. So far as the acts of our President and accuser are concerned, we should, to this hour, have been ignorant of any accusation, beyond that of an un-willingness to surrender unconditionally to his supreme will. And we assert and are prepared to prove, if any are willing to take the trouble to investigate, that the only reason the reports required by law are not now before you is the refusal of Mr. Kane himself, who undertook to prepare the gene-ral report, to allow us to see it, to hear but the most meagre part of its contents, or to allow willingly a on by us in respect to the subjects therein

The paper of Mr. Kane is divided into two parts. The latter and larger portion, with one passage in the earlier part, consists of recommendations to as legislators and dissertations upon your es. We do not propose to notice these, as we de not think ourselves justified in assuming office of advisers of the Government, until our counsel is solicited. But there are passages in this part of the paper which will enable us better to ex-plain the nature of the difficulties we have had to contend with, and which, we have always deprived us of the services of one of our most efficient members. Our board was not fully organized, by appoint-

ments, until June last. Our whole life therefore, as a completed commission, has not exceeded seven months of the year, whose "doings" we are to report months of the year, whose "doings" we are to report to you. During this year we have given many days and nights to the endeavor to perform our duties. In this effort the General Agent has travelled over 11,000 miles; individual members from 2000 to 3000 miles. Twice within twelve months have all the "State Institutions" been carefully and thoroughly inspected by the board, and every avenue of information which our judgment could suggest has been explored. We have visited prisons and prisoners, poor-houses and paupers, hospitals for the insane and their inmates, houses of refuge and homes for the neglected, the helpless and the diseased; and numerous asylums for the destitute and distressed, and for those suf-fering in mind, body, or estate. In the pursuit of this duty we have never failed to abate a wrong wherever it was found, and where the influence of our office could accomplish it. We have endeavored to ascertain whether these institutions were defectively organized or administered, and to point out, without fear, favor, or affection, so far as in us lay, the remedy or re dress. And we had expected to present the results of our examinations, and, with all humility, to suggest such action as we thought it would be well for the Government to take, to correct the evils or in-crease the efficiency and benefits of the institutions

Among our most trying duties, imposed by the tatute, was the weighing of the relative merits of claims for public assistance from charitable institu tions. Our duties were laborious. To a great ex-tent they necessarily brought us into personal contact with misery, crime, and suffering. The most cheerful sight that we could expect was a congregation of homeless, outcast children, gathered and protected, as far as a stranger's charity can do so, from utter ruin both physical and moral. These were the obligations and advantages of our office. The former we recognize—the latter, in its ordinary sense, we are not able to discern. Advantage we hope there has been; such advantage as always results from the perform-ance of a painful duty. In the fulfilment of these duties we were obliged to use the abilities and the experience which we possessed; and it may be perfectly true, as our president informed

you, that we are uninstructed as to many necessary things. But we had been se-lected to do the work, and we conceived that our wisest course, at its commencement, was to confine ourselves to what was practical and practicable; to ascertain evils now existing in existing institutions, have them corrected, and, as we saw our way clearer, rise to higher things. It will not be surprising, thet, that a gentleman who volunteers to advise the Government, in the first place, to postpone the subject for the action of the Constitutional Convention, not yet in embryo, and then to enlarge the narrow and practicable

limits of your recent legislation to the paternal care of all strangers in distress—of workmen while emof all strangers in distress—of working while employed in dangerous occupations—of all persons when on a journey, if performed by railroad—of keeping out of the state dangerous persons after they have gotten into it—of all friendless children, in or out of swhool, in factories, in mines, in the street, or in the town, would be more likely to attempt to enlarge his functions and our duties, attempt to enlarge his functions and our duties, when his advice was not an impertinence but legitimate and proper. And we atter the mere truth when we allege that our time has been much employed, by night as well as day, in listening to vague declamations on subjects of theoretical social reform, and legislation to that end, while the plain and practical and practicable duties before us received subordinate attention from the President. Nor should it be forgotten that if we are charged with the impropriety of being gentlemen, and of possessing an independence, there lemen, and of possessing an independence, there s not one of us who has not worked habitually and laboriously, all his life, to this hour, at a useful employment, bringing, we claim to say, both credit and emolument to the State; and not one of us whose time employed on the work of this commission could not

have been profitably used in his private pursuits. With regard to the particular charges against us, we cannot venture to weary you with the details of the facts. We beg, if the paper of the "President" does not carry its own rejutation, without comment or explanation, that you will devise some scheme to

inquire into the facts.
We deprecate the repeal of the act for the follow-

Ing reasons:

1. It is a scheme capable of untold good, and a most essential one to enable the State to exercise a power not denied to kings or chancellors, but which has always been vested in them—the visitorial power over public charities.

2. It is the only reasonable means. 2. It is the only reasonable means of obtaining exact information in relation to the charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions of the State, and of furnishing to the Government a well-advised

judgment as to proper legislation in their behalf,
If we have been incompetent or derelict we can
be dismissed after a hearing, but to repeal such a statute for such reasons as Mr. Kane assigns would, we humbly conceive, prejudice very high interests of the State, and close up an avenue for information upon subjects indicated in the act which has been adopted in many of our Commonwealths, and will not fall to be adopted by them all.

The principal charges against us which you will

expect us to notice seem to be these:

1. Neglect of thorough investigations, followed by plain, outspoken reports, where abuses were found.
2. Not ascertaining certain facts and reporting them to the Legislature.

Upon the first of these, so far as it is not included in the second complaint, we need say no more than

this:—
We are required to report to the Legislature annually, not oftener, and to no one else. The first Legislature that has met since we have been fully organized as a board had been in session but sixteen days when the charges were made, and perhaps not at all when they were determined

on.

The charge of not reporting recites the existence of the report of the general agent. This includes the documents which Mr. Kane, by his unauthorized proceeding, has submitted to you, which were prepared under the advice and direction of the genera agent by the corresponding secretary, and which were the results of answers of the several institutions were the results of abswers of the several institutions to a series of elaborate interregatories, thoughtfully and painfully prepared by the general agent and certain members of the commission, and for which, in some respects, they were indebted to the aid of the corresponding secretary. The admission of the existence of the voluminous reports of the general agent seems to be somewhat inconsistent with this accusation of refusing to report at all. But with this accusation of refusing to report at all. But nothing but a most unreasoning disposition can account for such a charge under the facts of the case.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Senatorship-Democratic Nomination. THENTON, Jan. 24. - In the Democratic caucus this morning Governor Randolph received the nomination for United States Senator. W. J. Perry, of Newark, and Jacob Vanatta, of Morristown, each received one vote. Election of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

TRENTON, Jan. 24 .- Both houses of the Legislature in joint meeting elected Mr. Frelinghuysen United States Senator, by a vote of 42 against 32 for Governor Raudolph, six members of the House and one Senator being absent.

FROM THE DOMINION. Ontario Treasury Statement.

TORONTO, Jan. 24 .- The following statement has been prepared by the Treasurer of Ontario for submission to the Legislature:-

Balance on hand January 1, 1870, \$131,954 receipts of the year ending December 31, 1870, \$2,495,820; expenditures, \$1,575,787.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mail Detentions. New York, Jan. 24 .- The malls have been much retarded by the heavy snow storm. The Erie mails are also, late, and the Hudson river mail has not yet arrived. The Boston mail came in two hours behind, and the Southern mail one hour later than usual.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York, Jan. 24.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 109%; do. 1884, do., 108%; do. 1865, do. 108%; do. 1865, new, 107%; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 1085, 10-408, 108. Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 200 Canton Co., 69; Cumberland pref., 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 25%; Erie, 22%; Reading, 96%; Adams Express, 66%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 91%; Illinois Central, 123%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105%; Chicago and Rock Island, 106%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Western Union Telegraph, 47%.

A Lawyer Insune from Starvation. D. R. Sheridan, a young Jersey City lawyer, who has a large number of friends and was supposed to have a paying practice, was arrested on Sunday and taken to the station-house, where it was found that he was insane. He had been acting strangely for some time, and finally went to Brady's livery stable and ordered all the horses out that he might show them which had been brought from Massachusetts. Dr. Pendergrast was called in and pronounced Sheridan insane and in a starving condition. On partially recovering he stated that he had been without food for over four days. He is temperate, and is regarded as a man of considerable ability.

-Chicago takes it for granted that to see it is the sole object of the coming visit of the Russian Prince Imperial. -Brighum Young's influence is said to be on

the wane to such a degree that he thinks of get-ting on the wain himself and migrating. -A Mobile fire-eater has challenged a stranger who mistook him for a mulatto, Wouldn't it be better for him to use lead in the form of a cosmetic? -The motive of an attempt at suicide is

euphumistically described in a Kentucky paper temporary aberration of the mind, caused -Cardinal Antonelli threatens to follow the example of Peter the Hermit and preach a new

crusade throughout all Catholic countries for the recovery of Rome. -Mr. J. F. Shepherd has been appointed ap-

praiser of merchandise at St. Louis. As if they didn't praise their own wares enough there already without governmental assistance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871. The chief feature in the bank statement las night was a large increase in the amount of loans, being \$1,565,662 in excess of those of the preceding week, indicating a disposition on the part of the banks to expand their loans, and s full confidence in the future easy condition o the market. The other items show changes of very little importance. The deposits have increased \$179,668, the legal-tenders \$59,034, and the clearings \$1,046,442. There is a falling off in the supply of gold amounting to \$289,844. These figures indicate for the past week a full supply of currency, allowing of considerable expansion. The demand to-day is very light, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and rates both on time and call loans are without

substantial change. Gold is very steady at 110%, without a single fluctuation in the sales. The demand is entirely limited to the wants of regular trade.

Government bonds attract attention, and our quotations show a further advance of 1/2 per cent. Stocks were active and generally Sales of City 6s, old bonds, at 100%, and of the new do. at 100%. Reading Railroad was in demand, with sales

at 491/20491/4. Sales of Pennsylvania at 621/4; Lehigh Valley at 60%; Little Schuylkill at 43%; and Catawissa preferred at 38%.

In canal shares there was a good demand at an advance. Lehigh sold at 34 6@34%; Schuyikill at 8%, and do. preferred stock at 16%.

A few shares of Second and Third Streets Railway stock at 57 complete the list of sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street.

MESERS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSES. DM RAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110% (201114; do. 1862, 109% (2019)4; do. 1864, 108% (2018)4; do. 1865, 108% (2018)4; do. 1865, new, 107% (2018)5; do. 1867, do. 108% (2018)4; do. 1868, do. 108% (2018)4; do. 1868, do. 108% (2018)4; do. 1868, do. 108% (2018)4; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Ourrency, 110% (2010)4; Gold, 110% (2018)4; Silver, 108(2010); Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 770(2780; Central Pacific Railroad, 2008(2010); Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 650(2700)

The Boston Cont Trade.

The following interesting summary and review of the coal trade in Boston for the past five years is taken from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, a paper noted for its reliability and truthfulness. It will be observed that coal retailed cheaper in Boston during the past year than at any time previous for the last five years:-

"The receipts of coal in Boston last year, in comparison with 1869, were:-

Anthracite from Philadelphia......424,612 New York.......190,413

41,677 tons were anthracite; 8666 tons Cumberland; 41,677 tons were anthracite; 8666 tons Cumberland; 2580 tons foreign.

"The receipts in 1870 were regular, and the prices steady and low, both at wholesale and retail, varying little during the season; both have averaged less than in any year since the beginning of the late

war.
"We annex a table of the average prices at retail

1865 \$13.41 1868 \$9.27 1866 \$11.12 1869 \$9.95 "The most marked feature of the trade in Boston for 1870, after its regularity and steadiness, was that while the receipts of authracite from New York were increased 88,289 tons, the receipts at this port from Philadelphia fell off 46,612 tons. A variety of causes led to this. A strike in the Schuylkill region for a portion of the season, and the vaciliating policy and an unwise action of the Reading Railroad Company, (which now controls the Schuylkill Canal, and has a monopoly of the transportation of 8.58 1870 ... Canal, and has a monopoly of the transportation of that region.) in failing to meet the exigencies of the occasion, drove her best customers and much of her trade to the northern or New York com-

This appears more strikingly in looking at the whole coal trade of the country; while there was an increased production of 2,000,000 tons in 1870 over 1869, the tonnage of the Reading Railroad and cana actually fell off 838,600 tons in that time. ing Railroad always having done the largest tonnage of any carrying company in the country, must now rank second, that of the Lehigh Valley Railroad having exceeded it last year for the first time. It behooves the owners of coal lands in the Schuylkill region, and Phuadelphians, to look at it, or they will soon lose the place they have so long maintained in the production and shipments of coal. There are several projects under consideration to build one or more railroads from the former region to the waters of New York bay. This cannot much longer be delayed, and will prove profitable to its projectors and of inestimable value to the community at large, as well as to Schuylkill county.

The rapid growth of the coal trade of this country has been wonderful from its commencement. From 10,000,000 tons in 1860, it has risen to 20,000,000 tons in 1870, and there is no reason why it should not double its bulk again in the next ten years, which will require largely increased facilities for mining, preparing, and transporting so large a quantity to market. This may possibly enable those who have invested capital judiciously in coal mines to get some return, which has not been the case for the last five years. 'Rapid as the increase has been, it will take a

ong time for us to produce as much as Great Britain, which has no larger territory than Pennsylvania and New York; she ran her production up to 104,000,000 tons in 1867, since which it has not been increased much, but has hovered and poised at that point as if preparing for a descent which will undoubtedly take place. Great Britain exports about 10,000,000 tons annually. Up to 1865, Belgium ex-ceeded the United States in the production of coal, but since then we have produced more coal annually than that country.
"The Boston market has a fair supply of coal,

although the falling water supply and power causes much more coal to be used for steam purposes throughout New England, which will clear the market before spring, should the present strike at the mines continue, as threatened. The price of coal at retail advanced \$1 per ton last week, with fair

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Jan. 24 .- Bark is scarce and firm at \$30 ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet but steady; 30 bags sold at \$7:15. Timothy is unchanged; 20 bags fair quality sold at \$6. Flaxseed may be quoted at \$2.10.

The Flour market is very firm, and the receipts and stocks are light. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at \$4.75@5; extras at \$5.50@6; Northwestern extra family at \$6.50@ 7.25; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.50@7; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do, do at \$6.75@7.50, and St. Louis do, do at \$7.50@8. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.12%@5.25. In Corn Meal no sales were re-

There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat, and with greatly reduced stocks holders put up their rates. Sales of 1400 busnels Indiana red at \$1.07@ rates. Sales of 1400 busnels Indiana red at \$1.07@ 158; 400 busnels do, amber at \$1.62; 700 busnels Pennsylvania do, at \$1.47@1150, and 1000 busnels Ohio do, at \$1.58. Rye may be quoted at 95@97c, for Western and Pennsylvanis. Corn is scarce and firmer; sales of yellow at 7sc., and Western mixed at 77c., now held at 80c. Oats command full prices;

sales of Pennsyleania and Western at 58,659c.

In Bariey and Mait no sales were reported.

Whisky is in better demand, and 180 barrels Western fron-bound sold at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 24 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M. 27 | 11 A. M. 26 | 2 P. M. 30

SUN RISES..... 7-17 MOON SETS..... 9-17 SUN SETS 5' 8 HIGH WATER 4'84 CLEARED THIS MORNING. N. G. bark Wilhelm, Schmidt, London, L. Wester-

gaard & Co. Schr Annie May, Baker, Allyn's Point, Mass., Sin-ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mose, and passengers to W. P. Clyde Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

WENT TO SEA. Mr. Saml. Schellinger, pilot. reports:—Brig Herald, hence for Matanzas; schrs Z. Steelman, for Matanzas; Albert C. Page, for Samana Bay; Jas. M. Fianagan, for Trinidad; James Ponder, for Chennegos; and 9 schrs for eastern ports, went to sea on Saturday at soon. He also reports:—Bark W. E. Anderson, from Memel, and brig Olaf Kyree, from Leith, came into the Breakwater yesterday morning.

MEMORANDA. Brig Annie Batcheider, Steelman, hence, a rived

at Marseilles 22d inst.